HE WILL ACT AS MEDIATOR BETWEEN CHINA AND THE POWERS.

Conditions, However, Are Imposed Which Will Demonstrate Whether the Appeal Signed With the Name of the Emperor Is Genzine, and China Must Furnish Guarantees That She Has Not Engaged in Hostilities Against the Allied Forces and That Foreigners Throughout the Empire Will Be Protected.

WASHINGTON, July 23. - The Emperor of China's appeal to the President of the United States for the services of this Government as a mediator between China and the Powers has been granted by President McKinley, and his answer was transmitted this afternoon by the Secretary of State to Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister. The acceptance is conditional, however, and the compliance with the conditions imposed will demonstrate whether the communication signed with the name of the Emperor is a genuine document. This is not meant to imply any doubt as to the good faith of the Chinese Government, but does per se constitute a test of the authenticity of the ap-

The appeal was received by Minister Wu on Friday last and was promptly presented to Secretary Hay. Yesterday Mr. Hay transmitted the appeal to President McKinley at Canton by telegraph, with a draft of the answer which he deemed it wise for the President to make. This afternoon the indorsement by the President of the Secretary's answer was received at the White House over the direct wire from Canton, and Mr. Hay was notified. The text of the appeal and the President's answer will be made public by the State Department to-morrow.

Minister Wu is responsible for the appeal from China to which the Emperor's name is affixed. He made the suggestion that such an appeal be forwarded to Washington, basing his action on the declaration of principles prepared by Secretary Hay and transmitted to the American diplomatic representatives in Europe and Japan on July 3. His communication on the subject was, it was understood, addressed to the Tsung-li-Yamen or Foreign Office in Pekin, and the fact that an answer was returned in the form of a petition from the Emperor convinces him and leads to the belief among officials here that there has been no deception practised. The apparent utter lack of motive is something, the officials say, which they cannot lose sight of determining in their own minds whether or not the appeal is genuine. As it was resented by the Chinese diplomatic representative at this capital, it cannot be regarded by the Government as other than an official communication from his sovereign. For that reason the President and the Secretary of State deemed it not only proper but necessary to attributed to the Emperor of China or the view it seriously, and there is nothing in the President's response to indicate that he has the slightest doubt as to its authenticity

Very little is known outside of the President's cottage at Canton and the State Department of the extent of the mediation which the President is willing to offer to bring peace to China, but information of the general character of the answer was obtained to-day. The President agrees to use his efforts with the other Powers to induce them to arrange a settlement of the Chinese troubles that be satisfactory to all concerned, first furnish China must guarantee that she has been continuously giving, or striving to give, protection to the foreign Ministers and other foreigners in Pekin, that she has not engaged in hostile acts against the allied forces, that foreigners throughout the Empire will be protected and that she will use every endeavor to reestablish order. When knowledge that these things have taken pace is at hand the President will be ready to pro-

ceed in his capacity as a mediator THE SUN reporter is informed that the President's answer conforms largely to the declarations laid down by Secretary Hay in his circular telegram of July 3 to the United States representatives in Europe and Japan. The concluding portions of that telegram fit in well with the understanding as to the general character of the Executive's answer. They are as follows:

"The purpose of the President is, as it has been heretofore, to act concurrently with the other Powers: first, in opening up communication with Pekin and rescuing the American officials, missionaries and other American, who are in danger; secondly, in affording all possible protection everywhere in China to American life and property; thirdly, in guarding and protecting all legitimate American interests; and, fourthly, in alding to prevent a spread of the disorders to the other provinces of the Empire. and a recurrence of such disasters.

"It is, of course, too early to forecast the means of attaining this last result, but the policy of the Government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace in China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative policy. protect all rights guaranteed to friendly Powers by treaty and in law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire."

It will be seen, therefore, that in accepting the role of mediator the President does so in the understanding that after the present disturbances have ceased and foreigners in China are receiving protection he will endeavor to adjust the difficulties in which China has become involved with the Powers on a basis that will exclude a division of the Empire among the foreign nations concerned as paymen for the outrages committed against their subjects and citizens. The President is committed to pecuniary indemnity and the preservation of the integrity of the Empire. As peaceable mediation between nations is not possible unless all the parties concerned conent to it the Governments of Europe and the Government of Japan must agree to accept the good offices of the United States before the offer of this Government can be made operative. It is to let the other Powers know the attitude of the United States in the matter that the text of the President's answer will be made public to-morrow. How it will be received remains to be seen, but there are sufficient indications in press despatches from European capitals to make it probable that the intermediatory offices of this country will not be accepted without some hemming and hawing

The appeal to this Government having been suggested by Minister Wu Ting-fang is presumably different from that addressed to France in the name of the Chinese Emperor, doubts of the genuineness of which has been openly expressed by French officials. The conons precedent to granting the Chinese petition imposed by France are regarded here as somewhat too severe, and for that reason the services of the United States are likely to be

more acceptable to China. As one of the parties to the existing Chinese situation, the United States would occupy a peculiar position in the rôle of mediator, but a satisfactory explanation is contained, it is understood, in the President's answer. From | Four Batteries of Artillery and Five Comwhat was said by officials to-day, it is inferred that this Government will invite the views of the Powers on the subjects to be used as a basis of settlement, continuing to act concurrently with them in all questions arising out of the Chinese situation

Speaking of the Emperor's letter to the President to-day, Minister Wu said:

"It is a royal letter from my master, the Emperor of China, to the President of the United States. It is a friendly letter and deals with matters of interest and importance to all the nations. I take it, too, as an answer to the memorial which I sent the Emperor about a week ago. More than that I do not care to say now, for it does not seem to me that it would be courteous to the President to discuss his letter before he himself has seen it."

Minister Wu has received no official notice of the fact that the Chinese Minister in France had also received a letter which he was to submit to

President Loubet.

THE PRESIDENT ACCEPTS. | been so informed. My only reason for thinking so is a despatch I saw in the papers which stated that the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs had refused to make public a document received from the Imperial Chinese Government."

> CANNOT ACCEPT THE EDICTS. British Government Attaches No Credence to the Chinese Reports.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, July 23 .- In reply to questions in the House of Commons to-day, Under Foreign Secretary Brodrick said the Foreign Office had received a communication from the Chinese Minister which stated that the Ministers at Pekin had not been harmed. The communication reached the Chinese Minister from

The Government has also received the following translation of a Chinese Imperial decree,

"In the Confucian philosophy on spring and autumn it is written that an envoy shall not be killed by a blow. Then can it be supposed that it would be the policy of the throne to connive to allow the troops and the people to vent their wrath on the foreign Ministers? Excepting for the murder of the German Minister by riotous people, which is being vigorously investigated, the Ministers have been protected for a month past by the throne with ceaseless energy and have fortunately suffered no harm.

Mr. Brodrick stated that the Foreign Office had also received a cable despatch, dated, July 20 from Shanghai, which was received there from the Governor of Shantung, and which read that a cipher message from the United States Minister at Pekin had been sent to Washington. This, Mr. Broarick stated, was Mr. Conger's message, which read: "In British legation under fire," &c. Mr. Brodrick added: "The assurances contained in the Imperial decree are not borne out by this message.

Mr. Brodrick said the British Consul-General at Shanghai, Mr. Warren, had sent a despatch to the Governor of Shantung asking how it was that if a message from Pekin reached him in two days why there was no message from Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister. The Governor of Shantung replied:

"The telegram from the United States Minister was sent from the Tsung-li-Yamen by a messenger travelling 600 leagues, who made 200 miles daily. I assure you there is no telegraphic communication. I cannot explain why Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister, does not telegraph, but the Ministers are all living and unharmed. I have already had reliable messages to this effect.

In commenting on this Mr. Brodrick said: "Seeing that over a month has elapsed since a communication has reached the Government from the British legation, and that the Tsungli-Yamen communicates with various Chinese authorities, the Government feels that it cannot attach any credence to any statement or decree Chinese Government unless such statement or decree is fortified by letters signed and dated from Sir Claude MacDonald or some other British official or by a telegram in our own cipher.

FIGHTING AT WEI-HAI-WEI. Russian Report of Two Encounters Between British and Chinese.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ST. PETERSBURG, July 28 .- The Organ of Trade and Manufacture reports that a Russian force guarding the Manchuria Railway is concentrating at Ljamijan and the Chinese are withdraw

ing to Zyndchau. On the approach of Gen. Orloff the Chinese withdrew from the Amur district at Brusseva

Chinese who have been reconnoitring near Tien-Tsin have been defeated by the Japanese and Cossacks. Many prisoners were taken. Eight Japanese were killed and one Cossack was wounded.

There have been two encounters between the British and Chinese at Wel-Hal-Wel. The British asked assistance from the fort and the Chinese were repulsed after a stubborn fight.

The British captured 200 rifles. M. Krutiz i, the engineer of the Eastern Chinese Railway, telegraphs from Algatchi, under date of July 20, reporting the occupation are concentrating at Charbin.

GERMANY TO GET ALL SHE CAN. Went Be Backward When the Time Comes to

Part'tion China. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, July 23. The Cologne Gazette in an inspired article to-day says the German Government will shortly again approach the Reichstag with the extensive demands for an increase of the fleet, and will insist on the immediate construction of warships or foreign service, provision for which was st .. : out of the previous Naval bill. It is pointed out that present display of naval force in the Far East opens a prospect of diplomatic activity

The article concludes as follows: "Germany will surely participate with all the power at her command when the time comes for a re-partition of China into so-called spheres of interest.

such as may not be witnessed for centuries to

THANKED BY HIS EMPEROR. Capt. von Usedom's Work in China Highly

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, July 23.-Emperor William issued a telegraphic order to the Navy referring to the services in China of Capt. von Usedom of the second class cruiser Hertha, who was wounded at the storming of the Taku forts. His Majesty says:

'Capt. von Usedom, with the greater part of the landing corps, has to my joy rejoined his ship. This valiant and circumspect leader won the admiration of all, and especially of the English and Russian Admirals To him and to all who so valiantly helped him to win laurels round my young navy I express my imperia thanks. I appoint him my aide-de-camp."

"HUMBUG," SAYS MINISTER WU. He Has Not Offered to Deliver Minister Conger Over to Admiral Remey.

WASHINGTON, July 23.-Minister Wu charac erizes a: "humbug" the widely circulated report that he had offered to assume the task of delivering Minister Conger over to Admiral Remey at He said to-day:

"If I were in China I might perhaps secure the delivery of Minister Conger, as suggested, into the hands of Admiral Remey at Taku, but it would be a difficult thing to arrange at this distance. Besides, it isn't necessary to take such steps, for I can say confidently that the mystery of the last few weeks will be made plain now in a very few days. I have asked the American people to suspend their judgment until all the facts are known, and that is all I care to say at

TROOPS TO SAIL JULY 28.

panies of Marines to Go on the Hancock. SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.-Passengers who arrived to-day from China and Japan on the steamer America Maru had no late news of the troubles in China. They were nearly all from Japan and no missionary refugees were among them. Officers said, however, that over one hundred refugees came over on the steamer to Nagasaki, but stayed there, and will arrive

on the steamer Logan. The steamer brought 36 cabin passengers, 43 Japanese and 52 Chinese, with a quarter of a million in treasure.

It has been decided that the transport Hancock willsail on July 28, with four batteries of the Third Artillery and five companies of marines. The Aztec will sail Aug. 5 and the Strathgyle on Aug. 7, both carrying horses.

Twenty More Mormon Elders for the South. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 24.-Twenty Mor-"I suspect," he said, "that a similar letter may be sent to England, although I have not Southern missisfary territory."

PRINCE TUAN'S MESSAGE. TELEGRAM PURPORTING TO BE FROM THE LEADER OF THE BOXERS.

It Says That the Ministers Were Safe on July 18. That None Was Injured and That No Attack Was at That Time Being Made Upon Them - Doubt as to Its Authenticity.

WASHINGTON, July 23.-The State Departent has received a despatch from Mr. Goodnow, the Consul-General at Shanghai, dated to-day, saying that Prince Tuan wires that an officer of the Tsung-li-Yamen saw all the Ministers on July 18, that none was injured and that no attack was at that time being made. Mr. Goodnow does not say to whom the despatch of Prince Tuan was addressed; and it is to a cer tain extent at variance with the alleged despatch of Mr. Conger of that date, describing the British legation as being under fire at that

Prince Tuan is the leader of the anti-foreign party in China, and is supposed to be the commander of the revolting troops and Boxers who have been attacking the legations. A the authenticity of this message is open to even greater suspicion than is the despatch signed "Conger," it cannot be regarded as throwing new light on the situation at Pekin. It is very loubtful if Tuan wrote it.

His only apparent object in sending such message, taking it for granted that he is the leader of the revolt, would be to deceive the Powers as to the situation in Pekin and thus induce them to delay the advance of their troops on the capital. The fact that Mr. Goodnow states without qualification that the despatch came from Prince Tuan is the only thing that induces the officers here to give it any consideration whatever, Mr. Goodnow's good judgment in the present troubles having been demonstrated on several occasions.

One of the opinions expressed at the State Department is that the name "Tuan" should read "Yuen," the Governor of Shantung province, from whom most of the news purporting to come from Pekin has been received. Yuen however, is not a prince, while Tuan is. Others contend that the Tuan despatch is confirmatory of the Conger message, and that his object in sending it was to give the ailies the idea that the situation of the Ministers was not so serious as to demand a quick movement on Pekin. The date on which the Tuan message describes affairs at the British legation as being quie is the same as that given by the Chinese officials as the date of the Conger despatch. Is it no reasonable to suppose, say those who adhere to the theory, that the Tuan telegram shows that the telegram signed Conger is genuine, that the Clunese Government did transmit a message from Mr. Conger in good faith, not knowing its contents? Surely, they say, the Chinese Government would not send a message calling for help and representing a terrible condition of affairs in Pekin if it were not protecting or seeking to protect the foreigners. The Tuan message, if genuine, seems to show that the revolung prince wants to keep the international relief column away from Pekin as long as possible, while the Conger message, purporting to have been transmitted by the Tsung-lifyamen would have the effect of expediting the measures for relief. At any rate, it is held that the Tuan message and the Conger message indicate, what this Government believes, that the Chinese Government is seeking to protect the Ministers, while Tuan desires to kill them. reasonable to suppose, say those who adhere

CHINESE IMPERIAL EDICT.

Orders to Protect the Foreign Legations, Merchants and Missionaries. WASHINGTON, July 23.—The following text of

the Imperial edict was made public to-day by the Chinese Minister: "An Imperial edict: Issued on the 1st day of the 6th moon [July 17], transmitted by the Vice-

roy, Liu Kun-Yih, on the 20th of July, and received by Minister Wu on the 21st day of July at 7 o'clock. "The present conflict between China and the foreign Powers had its origin in the long-standing antagonism between the people and Christian missions. The subsequent fall of the Taku forts precipitated the meeting of force with force. The Imperial Government, having due regard to the importance of international intercour-e, still refused to go so far as to interrupt the existing relations. We have already

repeatedly issued decrees providing for the protection of the foreign legations and also commanded the provincial authorities to protect missionaries. Inasmuch as there to still no cessation in the employment of force. foreign merc ants and subjects residing in China, who form a numerous body in the country, should be protected without distinction. We hereby command all the Tartar Generals, Governors General and Governors of provinces to look after the foreign merchants and missionaries living in the open ports, prefectures, departments and districts under their respective jurisdiction, and to afford them due protection in accordance with the treaty stipulations without fail. Last month we heard with profound astonishment and regret of the killing of the Chancellor of the Japanese legation, Mr. Akira, and the same fate befel the German Minister shortly afterward. The violent removal of the German Minister, whose residence at the capital was necessary to the transaction of business between the two countries, affected us very derily. It is the duty of the authorities concerned to cause stringent orders for the speedy arrest and punishment of the murderers to be carried out.

"Since the commencement of the attack on China, who form a numerous body in the

concerned to cause stringent orders for the speedy arrest and punishment of the murderers to be carried out.

"Since the commencement of the attack on Tien-Tsin, there are foreign subjects and missionaries who have, on account of local disturbances, suffered death or loss of property through no fault of their own. We hereby command the Governor of Pekin and the Viceroy of Chill to cause investigations to be made by their respective subordinates of all such claims, except those arising directly from the said attack, with a view to their ultimate settlement. Moreover, local outlaws and rebellious subjects have of late given themselves up to burning, killing and plundering to the great disquiet of our loyal subjects. This is an utter defiance of law. We hereby command the said Governors General, Governors and Commanders of our forces to investigate the situation, and to take such measures for the punishment of the offenders and restoration of order as the necessaries of the case demand. We hereby command this, our general edict, to be made known for the information of all it may concern. Respect this."

ALARM SIGNAL FOR CHINESE. Plans for a Rally in Chicago in Case of Mob Attack.

CHICAGO, July 23.- The extent to which Chiness here have prepared against mob attacks was shown last night when the police made an arrest in the Chinese quarter. More than 100 Chinamen responded almost instantly to a distress call. It had been reported to the Harrison street police that Lulu King, cashier of a restaurant of which Moy Yen is proprietor, was being detained in the apartments of the Chinaman, and a rescue was decided on. As three policemen approached Yen's place they were observed by him from a window. He gave a yell which set Chinatown in commotion. Every doorway swarmed with Chinamen, who, as they afterward explained to the puzzled policemen, were answering a signal recently adopted to call them together in case of danger to one of their number.

When the first innetwous rush of Chinese was made up the stairway which the policemen had ascended in pur-uit of Moy Yen, the policemen drew their revolvers and held the crowd at bay, informing them at the same time of their mission. It was soon understood by the rescuing party that Yen had tricked his countrymen in the hope of eluding the police. were observed by him from a window. He gave

ENGINEERS ORDERED TO CHINA. Company E at West Point Must Start for San Francisco To-day.

WEST POINT, July 23 .- Orders were received late this afternoon to the effect that Company E. Battalion of Engineers, must start for San Francisco to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. They did not expect to leave until Wednesday. Their departure will be marked by unusual military honors. They will be escorted to the station by the entire corps of cadets, the cavalry detachment and the Military Academy band. They expect to reach San Francisco in time to embark in a transport on Aug. 1.

Shanghal Officials Promised Protection to th Missionaries.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 23. - A letter received to-day by the Board of Missionaries of the M. E. Church South from Drs. Allen and Parker. who are in Shanghai and who wrote under date of June 29, announces that nearly all the missionaries of that church are safe in Shanghas, having come in from the interior as directed. Drs. Alien and Parker write that all of the government authorities of Shanghai had assured the missionaries of their sympathy and protection in the event trouble occurred.

COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED FORCES. Admiral Remey Goes to Tien-Tsin to Aid in

Washington, July 23.—Despatches received here from Rear Admiral Remey, commanderin-chief of the American fleet in Asiatio waters, tells of views being exchanged between the foreign commanders at Tien-Tein and Taku in regard to the selection of a supreme commander of the allied forces in the campaign against Pekin. There has apparently been some concern manifested among the commanders over the fact that several nations have on the ground officers of equal rank, thus complicating the situation and making embarrassing the chances of the selection of a commanding officer satisfactory to all concerned. No persons in official position are more sensitive in regard to questions of precedence than military men, and the rule of seniority of rank is so hard and fast that the problem of selecting an officer to command the allied forces is a serious one. Admiral Remey telegraphed the Navy Department yesterday that he was going to Tien-Tsin from Taku for the purpose of participating in the discussions of the foreign commanders over the selection of a leader. Admiral Remey has been instructed as to his

course in the conferences at Tien-Tsin. On account of the smallness of the American force on Chinese soil he is not to insist that the commander-in-chief of the Pekin expeditionary force shall be an American. At the same time he is to urge that the selection be made on the ground of fitness and not with entire reference to high rank and the prominence of any one nation in the number of troops in China. In other words the United States Government directs Admiral Remey to point out that the rule of common sense and not the rule of military precedence or of numerical predominance should apply. It is the policy of this Government to discourage the attempt of any nation having troops on Chinese soil to endeavor to secure the honor and advantage of military leadership by sending to Tien-Tsin an officer of higher rank than has been assigned to the duty by any of the other nations concerned, or to give any nation the right to insist that because its forces are larger numerically than any other nation one of its officers should be in supreme command. Were this policy not to apply it would be an easy matter for a nation having a comparatively small force in China to send an officer of the highest rank in the armies of the world to command the allies, or for a nation numerically superior in its military representation to designate as supreme commander an officer not fit to conduct such an important campaign. The dangers of these things are patent to the Government.

On high authority it may be stated that if the ommanders at Tien-Tsin get into a squabble over the selection of a commander the United States will appeal to the Powers to take the matter out of the hands of their military and navai chiefs in China and settle the question of command among themselves. Should dissensions at Tien-Tsin threaten to cause further delay in the advance on Pekin the United States will suggest to the Powers that an international conference be held in some capital to dispose of the controversy in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. The statement was made by the same high authority that the conference could be arranged and the delegates begin their sittings within twenty-four hours. Paris was suggested as a good place for the conference, and should the commanders at Tien-Tsin Isil to agree, and Paris be selected. Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassander at that place, would be the American representative. over the selection of a commander the United

HOPE FOR THOSE IN PAO-TING-PU. Consul Fowler Cables That Missionaries There

Are Belleved to Be Safe. The Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D. D., one of the secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of For-

the Assistant Secretary of State, David J. Hill, to have Consul Fowler look after the interests of the missions in the Shantung province and to keep the officers of the board fully informed

concerni .. news of the missionaries The above cablegram contained the first news the board has received for a month from the missionaries at the Pao-ting-fu station. Hope for their safety had almost been given up when, on July 19, the board decided to make an appeal to Secretary Hay in order that the Government might obtain the desired information. In reply to the appeal David Hill, Assistant Secretary, wrote yesterday that communication with Pao-ting-fu was at present impossible, but that at last advices received by the department the missionaries at that point were alive. He informed the board that the United States Consul at Chefoo has been furnished with facilities for the rescue of the missionaries in the interior, so far as it may be possible, and will doubtless do all in his power.

Yesterday's cablegram from Consul Fowler has afforded much hope to the members of the board for the safety of the Rev. and Mrs. F. E. Simcox, Dr. G. Yardley Taylor and Dr. and Mrs. Cortland Van Rensselaer, who were stationed at Pao-ting-fu.

In view of the cablegram announcing that the missionaries at Chefoo had gone to Corea and Japan, and fearing that some of them might be in need, the Presbyterian Board yesterday cabled to the treasurers of the Corea and Japan missions to supply the needs of missionaries coming from China. The board estimates the number of missionaries who have left the Shantung province at forty.

At the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions a cablegram was received yesterday from the Rev. W. H. Lacy, who is stationed at Foochow, in the Province of Fuhkien, where there are twelve Methodist missionaries. Dr. Lacy cabled that the danger was increasing and missionaries were leaving.

Impatient at the failure to receive definite news regarding the situation in China the Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church forwarded the following telegram to Bishop Graves at Shanghai, who has charge of the fifty Episcopal missionaries in China:

"We are anxiously awaiting an answer to our last telegram, dated July 16. Make any has afforded much hope to the members of

has charge of the fifty Episcopal missionaries in China:

"We are anxiously awaiting an answer to our last telegram, dated July 16. Make any arrangements you think best, employ all possible means for safety, leave country if life is imperilled."

At the office of the Congregational Foreign Mission Board a despatch was received yesterday from Boston saying that the Rev. Henry M. Postr had cabled from Chefoo that on July 18 the Governor of Shantung announced that the Ministers were all safe at Pekin.

Numerous letters from missionaries in China are being received daily by the different boards of foreign missions in this city, some of which convey news of interest pertaining to the existing anti-foreign movement. Dr. John M. Swan wrote the Rev. F. Ellinwood of the Presbyterian Board, under date of June 18, that the Province of Canton had been on the border of rebellion for more than a year, and during the past year enormous quantities of arms and ammunition had been introduced border of rebellion for more than a year, and during the past year enormous quantities of arms and ammunition had been introduced in the province. He wrote: "There are recently pretty strong indications that the rebellion will break out in the near future, especially if Li Hung Chang is called elsewhere. The Viceroy has ruled with a hand that brings terror to evildoers and he has succeeded in lessening to a large extent the number of robberles which have devastated some districts about us. At present eight bodies hang in a public thoroughfare near here as a warning to evildoers, they having been tortured to death."

DEWEY RIPLES" WANT TO ENLIST. Military Organization in Mckeesport, Pa Desirous of Fighting in China.

HARRISBURG, July 23 .- The "Dewey Rifles," a military organization of McKeesport, have tendered their services to the Government through Gov. Stone in the event of war with China. The Governor has turned the communication over to Adjutant-General Stewart, who already has on file a number of such tenders Several persons want to raise regimen's for the prospective war and others will recruit companies. Individuals also want to go to the front, and in every way there is plenty of patriotism shown

shown.

Col. James E. Barnett, commander of the
"Fighting Tenth" Pennsylvania, tendered his
services as soon as trouble with China was apprehended, and his application for service is on
file at Washington.

FROM CUBA AND FOR CHINA 649 OF THE EIGHTH INFANTRY GET HERE ON THE CROOK.

Will Land at West Sixtleth Street To-day and Go to Fort Snelling-Three Companies of the Fifteenth Infantry From Governors Island Will Get Away Ahead of Them. Six hundred and forty-two sturdy, sunburned oldiers from the tropics sailed into the harbor yesterday with every man fit to fight. That's the reason they happened to sail in. They compose two battalions of the Eighth Regular Infantry. They have been in Cuba ever since Uncle Sam took hold of things down there, and now they are going to China to help do up the

Philip H. Ellis, who will lead the regiment in China, because its Colonel, George M. Randall, is now a Brigadier in the Volunteer establishment and is busy running things up at Cape Nome, Alaska. The other officers accompany ing the contingent are Majors John F. Stretch and William L. Pitcher: Capts. Chase W. Kennedy, John Stafford, Colville P. Terrett, Montgomery D. Parker, Frederick Perkins, Charles Gerhardt and Frederic H. Sargent: First Lieuts. Merch B. Stewart, Joseph F. Janda, Frederick L. Knudsen, Bert H. Merchant, Harry A. Eaton F. James, Clarence B. Smith, Francis W. Healy, Harold P. Goodnow and Benjamin H. Pope; Drs. N. M. Saleeby and De Poortour and Chief Musician P. C. Conterno.

All of these officers have been with their regiment in Cuba except Major Pitcher, who was supervisor of the Havana police and Judge of the Correctional Court. Next to the Governor General he was the best-known man in Cuba, the natives taking persistent exception to his rough and tumble justice. He fined offenders \$10 so often that a ten-dollar bill came to be known as a "Pitcher." When the order came for the Eighth to go to China, Pitcher secured a transfer from detached service back to his regiment.

The Eighth came up from Havana on the transport Crook. The trip was uneventful and they arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning. They will be held there until this morning, when the Crook will proceed up the North River to Sixtieth street, where the troops will be disembarked. As soon as they can be got ready they with their baggage will be loaded on the New York Central cars and sent West to Fort Snelling, Minn., whither a bat-talion of the regiment preceded them on Sun-day. Here they will be recruited to the regi-ment's full strength and prepared for Chinese

ment's full strength and prepared for Chinese service.

Among the other passengers on the Crook are Lieut, Col. William V. Richards, who has been Adjutant-General of the Division of Cuba since January, 1899. It is health has been impaired by overwork and he comes for a rest. There are also on board Col. W. L. Haskins, Second Artillery; Major Edward S. Godfrey, Seventh Cavairy; Leut, Herman W. Schull, Second Artillery, and F. Steinhardt, chief clerk of the Division of Cuba, whose health is also impaired. After discharging her cargo the Crook will go into drydook to be cleaned.

The Eighth will probably get out of town this afternoon and they will not be the only troops to get away. They will be preceded by three companies of the Fifteenth Infantry—I. K and L. These companies have been stationed at Governors Island. One battalion of the regiment with Col. Edward Moale and regimental headquarters is already on the sea headed for China and another is to follow immediately. One battalion will be left in garrisons strung out along the lakes. The contingent leaving to-day will be commanded by Major George A. Cornish. They will leave Governors Island at so clock and will go on lighters over to the Pennsylvania depot, where they will take a special over the Lehigh Valley road via Buffalo, Chicago, Omaha, Ogden and San Francisco: At Ogden they expect to connect with Company M of the Fifteenth, which has been stationed at Fort McPherson. Oa. This company will complete the battalion. Oa. This company will complete the battalion. The battalion will probably sail from San Fran-

regretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreigners in Yamen are supposed to be safe."

Since the recent departure of the Presbyterian missionaries from Chefoo to Corea and Japan, in accordance with instructions of the board, arrangements have been made through.

ing great fun yesterday at the expense of the one company of the Fifth Artillery which they will leave to look out for Gen. Brooke. The General is going to have another company come up from Fort Hancock at Sandy Hook, but, at that, it will be a little lonely on the island. A published story that eighty men of the Fifteenth had deserted for fear of Chinese bullets was a canard. A lot of the wen did take French leave for a few days but was only to say good-by to relatives and riends. Yesterday they they had all turned up except four, and the opinion was general that these, too, would show up in time to catch the train. As none of the men stayed away the ten days requisite to constitute desertion the main punishment will be light. Those who have relatives and friends who can go to Governors Island to say farewell have had ample opportunity to do so. There was a crowd of glum-faced women going back and forth on the General Hancock all day yesterday. On the trip back to the city the traces of tears were usually visible. But the soldiers did not seem to mind it so much especially after the crisis of parting was over. They had something to look forward to. They were full of thoughts of chasing Boxers up the back streets of Pekin.

The next regiment to get in here and get out again will be the Fifth Infantry, who have been serving in Santiago de Cuba. They are now on the way in two transports, the Rawlins and the McPherson. They may both be in to-day. The troops will be hurried right through to Fort Sheridan, hear Chicago, and recruited for Chinese service. The Sedgwick is also on her way up from Matanzas with two battalions of the Second Infantry, which is serving in Pinar del Rio, Cuba, is to come North as soon as a transport is available. It will go to Fort Thomas, Ky., for recruiting.

HAWAIIAN CHINESE AROUSED.

Names of Reformers There Reported to Pekin and Their Families Imprisoned. HONOLULU, July 16, via San Francisco, July

23. Chinese reformers in Honolulu threaten o assassinate Consul-General Yang Wai Pin because he furnished to the Imperial Government the names of the members of the reform society here who are working for the restoration of the young Emperor. On this information their relatives in China have been imprisoned. Yang admits that he sent these names, but he declares that he was forced to do so under orders from Minister Wu Ting-fang at Washington He said:

"Minister Wu, previous to the formation of the Bow Wong Society here, directed me to warn them in a proclamation of the danger of joining such an association. This I did and they have no one but themselves to blame. They have scattered their circulars broadcast and it would have been no trouble for any one to get their names. Last January I received orders from Minister Wu to furnish him the names of those prominent in the reform movement and I obeyed and have also kept him informed of all the later details of the work

Three thousand Chinese residents of Honolulu had an open air mass meeting on July 14 to formulate an expression of their views on the present crisis in China. The platform was decorated with American and Chinese flags The speakers aroused much enthusiasm and patriotic sentiment for their fatherland and the Chinese, usually so stolid, frequently cheered for their flag, for a reform government and for an undivided empire. Resolutions were adopted calling on Great Britain, Japan and the United States to head a movement for the restorement of the Emperor, Kwang-Sou, the preservation of the Chinese Empire and the removal of the capital from Pekin to some other city where true reforms in government could be carried out. These resolutions will be sent to the Powers named

> Ordered Back to Pekin. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, July 23 -It is understood that the Emperor has requested Baron Cakann von Wahlborn, Austrian Minister at Pekin, who left China before the Boxers became dangerous, to return immediately to his post on board one of the warships now preparing to so to China. The Minister has accordingly go to Pola to board the warship. MILITARY PREPARATIONS GO ON. The War Office Continues to Arrange for

Long and Active Campaign in China. WASHINGTON, July 23.—The developments of the past week in the Chinese situation have had no effect on the preparations by the War Department for placing a large military expedition in China. The assurances from Chinese officials of the efforts of the Chinese Government to protect the foreign Ministers, and the request from Minister Wu for mediation by the United States, have not altered the determination of this Government to pour troops into China as rapidly as possible. The Secretary of War continues to prepare for a long active campaign, and instead of curtailing the number of troops nearly every day sees the expedition enlarged in some way. On The troops were in command of Lieut, Col. | Saturday it was increased by ordering the First Infantry from Cuba for Chinese service, Orders have now been issued for Williams Battery of the Seventh Artillery to leave for San Francisco as soon as possible, where it

will embark for Nagasaki. There have been several conferences be tween the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau and the Secretary of War in regard to the supply of ammunition and ordnance material. It was decided several days ago to inquire of the Chief Ordnance Officer at Manila what his supply of ammunition of all kinds was. To-day a reply was received, but has not been made public Bids were opened this afternoon for large quantities of armor-piercing projectiles, cast-iron shell and carriages for large-calibre guns These are for home defence, however, and will not be delivered to the Government for several months to come. The total expenditure under these orders will be in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000. Meanwhile other ordnance material is being gradualy purchased for Chinese service, and it is certain that several additional batteries of 3.2-inch guns will be sent from Manila to Taku.

Quartermaster-General Ludington has been kept busy for several days past making arrangements to properly equip the soldiers with winter outfits. Orders have already been given to double the quantity of winter clothing, blankets and tents, as the original orders contemplated a force of but 6,000 men. Now orders are being given on a basis of an expedition of 12,000. About 2,000 Sibley stoyes have been ordered shipped to Nagasaki and transferred from there to Taku. This is a remarkably simple invention. It is made of sheet iron, and when in use is like an inverted cone. It was first used before the Civil War with the Sibley conical tents. Although made for wood, Col. Patten has just had a test made of its usefulness for burning coal. It was discovered that Japanese soft coal could be burned without any difficulty, and specially made grates will be manufactured and fitted to each stove. Conical wall tents to accommodate five men each are being shipped to China and one of these stoves will be placed in

While these preparations are going on without any reserve, plans for the operations of the expedition are but little discussed at the War Department. Secretary Root is anxiously waiting the arrival of Gen. Chaffee at Taku before planning for any forward movement. The War Department has been unable to get any information from its military officers at Tien-Tsin. Although several efforts have been made to communicate with the commanding officer of the Ninth Infantry, all have failed First a despatch was sent to Col. Liscum. The first news from his regiment was that he had been killed. This was sent by Lieut.-Col. Coolidge in a partial list of casualties. Since then half a dozen despatches have been sent to Col. Coolidge, but there has not been one reply. Secretary Root said to-day that he was unable to account for this failure to hear from the officers of the Ninth Infantry, but supposed that it would be difficult to get messages through the lines held by men of different nationalities. That this condition will not continue after the arrival of Gen. Chaffee, Sec. retary Root has directed the purchase in Hong Kong of a special river steamer to act as Gen Chaffee's despatch boat, and it will be used exclusively for carrying military despatches from Taku and other river points to Chefoo for transmission by cable to the War Depart-

ment. been considered by Secretary Root, Lieut.-Gen Miles and Adjt.-Gen. Corbin. It is admitted that he should have several general officers with him, but only one, Gen. Wilson, has been definitely determined upon as yet. It is not improbable that Gen. Barry, who is now with Gen. Chaffee as a passenger on the transport Grant, will be selected as another, but no orders for this detail have yet been issued. Gen. Barry was ordered to Manila as Gen. MacArthur's chief of staff, but permission has been granted by the War Department to stop at Taku for the purpose or viewing the allied army at Tien-Tsin before proceeding to Manila. Gen. MacArthur had requested that Gen. Barry be sent to him, but but it is almost certain that he will be assigned to Gen. Chaffee should the latter request it Other officers mentioned as likely to be ordered to China to form part of Gen. Chaffee's staff are Gen. S. M. B. Young and Gen. Fred Grant, both of whom are in the Philippines.

FAITH IN LI HUNG CHANG. Belgian Government Accepts His Statemen That Its Representative Is Safe. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BRUSSELS, July 23. - M. de Favereau, Minister f Foreign Affairs, to-day received a cable despatch, dated July 23, from M. de Cartier de Marchienne, Secretary of the Be gian legation at Pekin, who is now in Shanghai, saving "I have just seen Li Hung Chang, who absojutely assured me that the Ministers were safe and promised to obtain direct communication with M. Joostens, the Belgian representative in Pekin in the absence of Baron de Vinck, the Belgian Minister."

Upon receipt of this message the Cabinet officially announced that M. Joostens was safe. BEAT A CHINAMAN SEVERELY.

Wah Kee Nearly Killed Because of the Troubles

in His Native Country. ESCANABA, Mich., July 23 .- Wah Kee, a Chinese laundryman, was beaten so seriously yesterday that he is in a precarious condition. One arm is broken in two places and it is believed that his skull is fractured. The assault was made in his laundry by Frank O'Donnell and Coleman Joyce. Wah Kee has been in busine-s here for several years. He is recognized as the leader of a colony of sixteen Chinamen here and has been harassed a great deal recently by young men and boys because of the Chines

situation. On several occasions Wah indulged in these controversies. This incensed O'Donnell and Joyce and vesterday they announced their intention of "doing him up." Going to his place of business they made good their threats by Beating him nearly to death with a club. O'Donnell has been arrested, but Joyce escaped.

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BRYAN GETTING RESTIVE

OBJECTS TO PLAN OF KEEPING HIM QUIET DURING THE CAMPAIGN.

Anxious to Make Some Speeches, Especially in Ohio-He Is Now at Work on One Speech-Middle-of-the-Road Populists Give Wharton Barker a Chiliy Reception in Lincoln. LINCOLN, Neb., July 23.-Mr. Bryan had naif a day of uninterrupted work this afternoon, and he devoted it to his speech and his

correspondence. Then he took a nap. Gen. James B. Weaver came in from Idaho and stopped over for a while this morning. He was enthusiastic and told Mr. Bryan that the West was certainly solid for him. Mr. Weaver has an ambition to be one of the Populist representatives upon the Campaign Committee, which is to be the new adjunct of the Democratic national organization, and it is believed he came here for the purpose of getting an expression of opinion from Mr. Bryan upon the natter

. A speedy announcement of definite campaign plans may be expected. Mr. Bryan has given the National Committee his views of the matter with especial reference to the part he desires to take in the campaign. As the battle grows warmer Mr. Bryan feels more and more indisposed to accept the quiet role that Chairman Jones and others insist upon assigning to him. He wants to talk and he wants to talk often. He agrees with those of his friends and advisers who say he cannot stand the physical strain of another tour of

stand the physical strain of another tour of the country, with rear-car platform speaking, but he believes that his participation in the campaign in a moderate way will be beneficial to the party and to himself.

So far as can be learned nothing has come from the leaders of the New York Democracy other than mere congratulations and the hope that Mr. Bryan may find it advisable to come East soon. It is regarded here as pretty certain that the big fight of the campaign will not be in that section, but in the States bordering on the Ohio and the Great Lakes. Mr. Bryan has expressed a desire to do some campaigning in

that the big fight of the campaign will not be in that section, but in the States bordering on the Ohio and the Great Lakes. Mr. Bryan has expressed a desire to do some campaigning in Ohio. He may make some speeches there during his coming trip to Indianapolis. Democratic leaders in Cleveland, Cincinnati and Columbus have urged him to come and open the campaign in that State, and if engagements made by the National Committee will permit he will speak in at least two of these cities. Mr. Bryan has been especially anxious to secure the opinion of the few Ohioans who have been here as to the disposition of the Jones vote of last year. They have told him that Jones will be found supporting him, and that three-fourths of his followers will go with him into the Bryan camp. Mr. Bryan desires a little more accurate personal knowledge of the matter and this in part explains his anxiety to go to Ohio.

Wharton Barker, the mid-road Popullat nominee, was rather shabbily treated on his Nebraska visit. The mid-road leaders did not meet him at the train or show him any courtesy. The barbecue he had been invited to attend in Omaha was not held, and even after the the delegates had arrived in the convention hall they were so engrossed with their personal schemes that for the greater part of the time Mr. Barker was left in his room alone. He walked about the corridors looking disconsolate and seemed very glad when some one would engage him in conversation. The crowning indignity came, however, when the convention did not ask him to address it, and when some one called for him the request was drowner in vells for local favorites. Mr. Barker was left to believe by some practical jokers after his arrival that the mid-road movement here was powerful enough to carry the State, but he erased Nebraska from his map just before starting for home.

MRS. DOCKTERMAN'S GAMP. And What She Did With It at a Sunday School

The white dove of peace has not roosted on the ridgepole of St. Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran Church in Williamsburg since so'clock on the morning of Saturday, July 14. The story of the quarrel of the congregation, which began with the starting of the Sunday school pienic for Ridgewood Park on that day, was told in much detail before Magistrate Kramer in the Lee avenue police court yesterday. The Magistrate said that he was not only surprised, but grieved that such things as had been told to him could happen at a Williamsburg church pienie. He was asked to take up the case on the day after the picnio but waited until yesterday to allow the angry

passions of the opposing factions to subside. Mrs. Augusta Dockterman has never, since she first became a member of the congregation of St. Matthew's, regarded herself as one with whom the church might well dispense. She has impressed the pastor, the Rev. Gustav Sommer, with her views as to her usefulness. The pastor assigned to her particular care for the day of the picnic a class of seventeen small boys of whom the oldest was 10 and the youngest 7. It was Mrs. Dockterman's particular desire to have charge of these boys. The pastor was rather surprised, when he arrived at the church to superintend the start of the excursion, to receive a verbil message which he took to mean that Mrs. Dockterman was not going to the picnic. He thought that Mrs. Dockterman must be very sick indeed. He asked Miss Gertrude Eilert, daughter of Mrs. Louise Effert, who is almost as prominent in the congregation as Mrs. Dockterman, to take charge of the class of small boys. Miss Ellert is 18 years old. She has golden hair and this eyes and says she likes little boys. She gathered the boys together and by strategy and main force

together and by strategy and main force secured tossession of a tasket of nosegaya and set herself to pinning one in the lapel of each boy's coat.

While she was thus engaged Susie Dockterman, drughter of the a sent matron, walked up to the group and observed it with mingled wrath and astonishment. She made sure by long and careful study that her eyes were not deceiving her and that Miss Ellert was actually taking care of Mrs. Dockterman's class of boys, then she departed in haste. In a few minutes she came back with her mother.

"You're a nice one!" exclaimed Mrs. Dockterman.

terman Miss Eilert looked up and her eyes opened wide.
"Why, Mrs. Dockterman," she exclaimed,
"Dr. Sommer said you weren't coming!" Dock-

"Why, Mrs. Dockterman," she exclaimed,
"Dr. Sommer said you weren't coming!"
"That's what you say," replied Mrs. Dockterman with cruel emphasis. 'You re a nice one, aren't you, now?"
Miss Ellert made no answer except to verify the statement by her looks.
"Isn't it enough for you that you make the lemonade?" continued Mrs. Dockterman.
"Must you try to steal my boys?"
She then compared Miss E lert to a domestic animal which is distinguished for considering its own comfort and pleasure before the comfort and pleasure of the rest of the world. Miss Ellert's eyes filled with tears.
"You are a horrid oid thing," she said to Mrs. Dockterman, and fled to the other end of the Sunday school room. From the group into which she burst there sprang a thin short woman, not nearly so heavily built as Mrs. Dockterman, but much more determined-looking." Mrs. Dockterman," she said in tones that

woman, not nearly so heavily built as Mrs. Dockterman, but much more determined-looking.

"Mrs. Dockterman," she said, in tones that caused all other sounds in the church to be hushed, "how dare you insult my daughter?"

"To say the same of you," repli of the other, without visible evidence of remorse. Then both of them said things, many things. Mrs. Dockterman mad: gestures with her umbrella which became more and more extended.

"Don't you hit me with that umbrella," said Mrs. Eilert sharply, knocking it to one side, Mrs. Dockterman swung the umbrella back and it hit Mrs. Eilert. Several persons acreamed. Two or three laid hands on the woman with the umbrella, It whacked right on. It struck Mrs. Eilert and one or two other women.

The pastor was called from the sidewalk in front of the church by the tumult, and he by physical and moral suasion quieted Mrs. Dockterman. Dr. Henry Eichacker of 774 Bushwick avenue was called to attend to Mrs. Eilert's wounds, which were many.

The extursion went to Ridgewood half an hour late. The bicnickers-separated into rival camps at the park. The factions regard one another unfavorably as they gather about the church door on Sundays. Pastor Sommer is sorely troubled.

Fifty members of the congregation, including the pastor and mest of the class of small boys, were in court yesterday to tell Magistrate Kramer about it.

"I am grieved," said the Court. "I am shocked to learn that such a quarrel as this can take place in a Williams burg church. I want you two lades to make up and forget your quarrel."

The women turned their backs on each other. "The women turned their backs on each other."

The women turned their backs on each other. "In that case," continued the Maxistrate, "I am compelled to bind Mrs. Dockterman in \$100 to keep the peace as to Mrs. Ellert for six The congregation says that it is not all over yet by a good deal.

Negroes in Virgi 1: to light Disfranchisement RICHMOND, Va., July 23 -The negroes here have sent letters over the State to call a general State convention in Charlottesville on Aug. 22 to take steps to defeat the Constitutional Convention in Virginia. A strong fight will be made by the negroes to stop the disfranchisement of the large negro vote in Virginia. The call is signed by eighteen negroes who have a strong influence over the colored vote in Virginia.